THE Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
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14th July 1862.

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June 25, 1862.

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THOMAS GAYNOR,

14th July 1862.

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Bombay, 7th June 1862.

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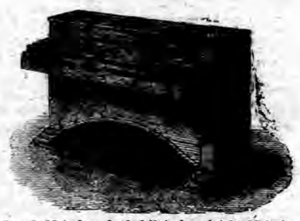

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Price, with the Percussion Action, in Rosewood Rs. 300.

With Expression, Flute, Hautbois, and Clarionette Stops, and corresponding Basses.

Including a substantial Box.

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HERBERT & Co.

July 1st 1862. Rampart Row.

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1, Hummum Street, June 24, 1862.

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COIR MATTING in ROLLS, 60 feet by 3 feet—Rs. 12-8.
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HAND DRIVING WHEELS for Lathes, Saws, &c.
Two 3-Inch Lathe Bit Heavy Work.
HINGES, CAST IN with Screw-bolt Staples for Cotton Mills, Godowns, or Factories. They are English made of all sizes.
FOUR 8-ton TRAVELLING CRANES.
PORTLAND CEMENT, just arrived ex *John Temperley*, 3½ Bushels Casks. Rs. 12.
MANILLA and TARRED ROPE, FROSTS' PATENT. This Rope is weight for weight, stronger than Wire Rope.
BLOCKS TO MATCH.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway.

TENDERS for sawing about 10,000 lineal feet of Teak Timber, 16 inches square, will be received by the undersigned at his Office, Bellasis Road, until 3 P.M. of the 15th instant. Statement of price "per 100 lineal feet" to be made.

F. MATTHEW
Deputy Engineer.

Bombay, 12th July, 1862.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

CONTRACT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE JUBBULPORE LINE, 222½ MILES, OR THEREABOUT.

THE Plans, Sections, and Specifications for the above Work are in course of preparation, and will be ready for the inspection of intending Contractors at the Company's Offices early in July, of which due notice will be given in a future Advertisement.

By order of the Board,
D. J. NOAD,
Secretary.

East Indian Railway House, Alderman's Walk, New Broad Street, London E. C., 12th June 1862.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION of the Estate and Effects of the late ROBERT AUGUSTUS BRECHER, of Manantoddy, Wynaad, British Inhabitant, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay to Mr. THOMAS CRAWFORD, a partner in the firm of Crawford and Company, Auctioneers, Bombay. All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to such estate, are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts and deliver up such property to the undersigned, within 15 days from this date.

THOS. CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3rd July 1862.

TO LET.

THE UPPER PREMISES at No. 10, Forbes Street, lately vacated by Messrs. HERBERT & Co.

Apply to S. TYABJEE & Co.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in Love Lane, and from the 20th proximo, a large and Commodious BUNGALOW in the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

AN OFFICE TO LET. Apply to Messrs. J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. No. 10, Hummum Street.

TO LET.

FROM THE FIRST JUNE NEXT.—The Spacious and Airy Apartments, at present occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

May 5th, 1862.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—The first and second Floors of an Office, in Rampart Row. For further particulars, apply to

LEGGATT & Co.,
3, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 15th May 1862.

TO LET.

AN AIRY AND COMMODIOUS UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW, the "Kateville," situated on Malabar Hill, facing the Sea side, having extensive Rooms, Out-houses, and Stables. Apply to Mr. DADABOY HORMUSJEE, at the Office of Messrs. VOLKART, BROTHERS.

Bombay, 17th June 1862.

MESSRS. N. SORABJEE & Co.

House, Commission and General Agents, and Registrars of Domestic Servants, &c. Bell Lane, No. 2.

TO BE LET—three Bungalows on Malabar Hill—three in Mazagon—two in Upper Colaba—and one cool and upper-storied Bungalow, Beach Road, excellently built, facing the sea.

1 very commodious and airy Bungalow, in Breach Candy.

One upper storied Bungalow in Girgaum facing the sea.

1 splendid House, in Fort.

Three stories of a house in Fort well adapted for Parsis to live in.

2 Bungalows in Sattara—Lodge and Rose Cottages.

Also two Houses and two Shops to let in the Fort.

FOR SALE.

3 Broughams; 1 Mailcoach; 3 Horses, one nice Buggy &c., &c.

N. SORABJEE & Co.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED ON 27TH INSTANT.

Home News, 3rd June	Rs.	0	8
Thacker's News, 30th May and 3rd June... ...	„	1	0
Saturday Review, 24th and 31st May	„	1	4
Naval and Military Gazette, 24th and 31st May ...	„	1	4
Weekly Despatch, 25th May and 1st June ...	„	1	4
Lady's Newspaper, 24th and 31st May	„	1	4
Jackson's Woolwich Journal, 2nd June... ...	„	0	8

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

28 Medow Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

TO LIBRARIES AND BOOK CLUBS.

The Copies now remaining of the following Popular Works are offered at English Prices.

MEMORIALS OF THOMAS HOOD, by his Son and Daughter, 2 vols, 21s.
MY DIARY IN INDIA, by W. H. RUSSELL, 2 vols. crown 8vo. cloth, 21s.
BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL ESSAYS, contributed to the *Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews*, by the Rev. G. R. GLEIG, 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.
SPEECHES BY LORD MACAULAY, 8vo. cloth, 10s.
PHANTASMATA, or ILLUSIONS AND FANATICISMS OF VARIOUS AGES, by R. H. MADDEN, F.R.C.S. 2 vols. 8vo. cloth, 28s.
OLD FRIENDS AND NEW ACQUAINTANCES by AGNES STRICKLAND, crown 8vo cloth, 10s.
RECOLLECTIONS OF LITERARY CHARACTERS AND CELEBRATED PLACES, by Mr. THOMSON, 2 vols. crown 8vo cloth, 14s.
THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S SPEECHES IN PARLIAMENT; Uniform with his "Despatches" 2 vols. 8vo. cloth, 36s.
LIVES OF LORD CASTLEREAGH AND C. STEWART, by A. ALISON, 3 vols. 8vo. cloth, 40s.
AFTER ICEBERGS WITH A PAINTER, by the Rev. R. NOBLE, crown 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S TOUR IN CANADA, by N. A. WOODS, Esq., the *Times* correspondent, crown 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.
VALENTINE DUVAL, by the author of "Mary Powell," crown 8vo cloth, 6s.
LUCILLE; a Poem by OWEN MEREDITH, crown 8vo. cloth, 12s.
THE NAVIES OF THE WORLD, by HANS BUSK. crown 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.
ROME IN 1860, by R. DICEY, 12mo. cloth, 6s. 6d.
GLEN CREGGAN, by OCTAVIAN BLEW, 2vols. crown 8vo cloth beautifully illustrated; 26s.
LIFE OF RICHARD PORSON; the Scholar and Wit, by J. WATSON, 8vo. cloth, 12s.
TEN WEEKS IN JAPAN, by the Bishop of Victoria, 8vo. cloth, 14s.
REMINISCENCES OF A VETERAN, by Colonel BURNETT, 3 vols. crown 8vo. cloth, £1 11s. 6d.
SAUD AND DONE, a Novel, crown 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.
THE OXONIAN IN NORWAY, by the Revd. P. METCALFE, crown 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.
QUIPS AND CRANKS, by THOMAS HOOD, the Younger, crown 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

HOPE HALL, FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronized them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is so well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open county. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all par

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 15th July 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 0d/16d. to 2d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do..	2s.0716d.to09/16d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do..	2s. 0¼d. "
Calcutta	Sight	¾ Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight.....	Par.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 220 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ p. cent	73½ with divd.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	44 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	90 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	103 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	81 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	59½ do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	4 Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.12.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 12 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.....	1,000	2½ do.	Nomnl. [ish.
Hydraulic Press Company...	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 21,400 p.sh.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,750 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 14,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 2,400 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company.....	500	32 do.	Rs. 575 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[p. annm. 450 p. sh.	Rs. 100 dis.
Victoria Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1500	.....	Rs. 325 Dis
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	.....	Rs. 325 do.
Manockjee Petty's Spinning and Weaving Co..	550	.....	Rs. 180 do.
Throstle Mill Company...	4,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning Company... ..	4,500	.....	do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36	94½
" Loan 1842-43	
" Loan 1854-55	
New Five Per Cent. Loan	105
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	112½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus	" 250 do.
Mexican Dollars.....	" 227 do.
German Crowns.....	" 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces.....	" 205 "
Bar Silver	" 106½ to 107
Gold Leaf	" 16-4 to 16-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£2	15s.	0d.	to £3	0s. 0d.
" (Seeds).....	£1	7s.	6d.	to £1	10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready.....	£2	5s.	0d.	to £2	7s. 6d.
" (Seeds)	£2	5s.	0d.	to £2	7s. 6d.
To Hull	£2	0s.	0d.		
To China.....	No offers.				
To Clyde.....	Do.				

PRICES CURRENT (JULY 14TH, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :	Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs. 290 to 295
New Surat	" 295 to 300
New Dhollera, and Bauvnagger	" 305 to 310
New Oomrawuttee	" 288 to 290
New Compta, ...	" 295 to 297
New Dharwar Sanguneed	" 300 to 305
New Barsee, and Nuggur	" 280 to 282
New Veraval	" 280 to 285
Kiandeish	" 255 to 260
New Persicose	" 290 to 292
New Accote	" 300 to 305
New Mangalore	" 280 to 285
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,560 to 1,565.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish....at Rs.	6-10 to 6-12 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat.... "	7-8 to 7-12 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)..... "	32 to 33 nominal.
Niger (Nominal) ... "	26 to 27

BANKS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

House of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturday's .....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN REYCOLDS,
Bombay, 6th May 1862. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMBITSUR, SIMLAGHAL, HONG-KONG and RANGOON.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches).
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d.
" 4 months' sight..... 1s. 11½d.
" 3 months' sight..... 1s. 11¾d.
" 2 months' sight..... 1s. 11¾d.
" 1 month's sight..... 1s. 11¾d.
" On demand .....
On Scotland ..... } 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland .....
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for Interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDINE,
Bombay, 5th May 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 1s. 11½d. "
3 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
2 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
1 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
On demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. of the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 2nd, 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.	
" 4 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.	
" 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.	
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.	
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.	
" on demand				
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.	
On Ireland do.				
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11½d.	do.	
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s.	11¾d.	do.	

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards.....	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3 " "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 " "
Do. do. 12 do.	5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday's ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.	
" 4 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"	
" 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"	
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"	
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"	
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.	"	
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"	
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"	
Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s.	11¾d.	"	

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts.....	2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn	4 "
Deposits for 3 months	4 "
Do. do. 6 do.	5 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrival.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
July 14	Campbell	Melkie.....	Sea 13 July.

INTELLIGENCE.—Per Ship *Campbell*, from Sea.—Put back on account of heavy sea and flood tide and heavy squalls.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS	COMMANDERS.	To.
July 14	Columbian (s).....	Skottowe	China, &c.
	Relief	Lorby	Tuticorin.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer *Tilly*, for Kurrachee.
Ship *Portland*, for Hongkong.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Liverpool.

Daylight.—4 Bales Linens, 28 Casks Paints, 1 Case Wire, 8 Package Carriage, 1494 Packages Merchandize, 18 bales Corks, 10 Cases Beads, 4 Cases Leather, 50 Crates E. Ware, 4 Cases Marble, 48 Cases Copper, 1 Cask Whisky, 25 Barrels Brimstone, 32 Case Wine, 46 bales Yarn, 41 packages Machinery, 100 hhds. Ale, 9,069 bars and 919 bundles Iron.

Egeria.—1,204 tons Coals.

From Mauritius.

Hydree.—5 boxes Treasures, 2 bags Peas, 4 packages Piece Goods, 14 bags Sugar, 7 cases Surbut, 1 package Unknown, 45 casks Empty.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 14th JULY 1862.

For London.

Victory.—410 bundles Coir Yarn, 63 cwt, Withuldass Goculdass ; 3 packages Moye Teeth, 5 cwt., 5 packages Sunk Shells, 906 nos., Mooljee Goculdass ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

Istamboul.—48 packages Coffee, 108 cwt. 2 qrs. 20 lbs., Kessowjee Chuttoor : Loose Malabar Sandalwood, 165 cwt., Hajee Moosa Jeenh.

For Liverpool.

John Lynn.—100 bales Cotton, 850 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Bates Family.—309 bales Cotton, 1,081 cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass ; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Courjee Ludha.

Levant.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Persotum Tersy ; 550 bales Cotton, 1,925 cwt., Rettigur Dowlutgur : 126 bales Cotton, 437¼ cwt., Luckmichund Nursy Sons.

Lord Raglan.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Jadowjee Ragowjee ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Lawrence and Co. ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Bachierdass Ambaedass ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.

Sion Mendel.—1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

Goleonda.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Robert Frith and Co. ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Govind Hurry ; 60 bales Hemp, 180 cwt., Somchund Golabchund ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Jeetha Megjee.

Arabian.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Lawrence and Co.

Zouave.—300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Jeetha Jairaz ; 850 bales Cotton, 2,975 cwt., Callianjee Ludha.

Royal Sefton.—28 bales Cotton, 87¼ cwt., Goculdass [illegible] 6

Alma.—53 bales Cotton, 186 cwt., Pursotum Nanjee.

Floating Light.—42½ bales Cotton, 150 cwt., Courjee Ludha.

For Havre.

Noaelle Antoinette.—10 bags Coffee, 19 cwt., Dossabhoy Cursetjee and Co. ; 114 bags Coffee, 170½ cwt., George S. King and Co.

For Honkong.

Preston.—345 packages Cloves, 416 cwt. 24 lbs., 70 bags Rice, 148 I. maunds, Ludhabhoy Nensy and Co. ; 228 packages Cloves, 277 cwt., 5 packages Goolmoogly and Plain Dale, 1 package Country Silk Handkerchiefs, 90 corges, Old Silver Ware, Ebram Noordin and Co. ; 136 packages Bhoysabole, 113½ cwt., Ludhabhoy Nensy and Co. ; 50 packages Bhoysabole, 50½ cwt., 5 cases Herabole, 12 cwt., Girdhur Roopchund ; 5 cases Sellarus, 11 cwt., Lalljee Jugjeevun ; Loose Malabar Sandalwood, 242 cwt., Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co. ; 1 case Provisions and Copper, Utensils 2 packages Ghee and Doll, Hirjeebhoy Dorabjee ; 80 boxes Country Soap, 50 cwt., 3 lbs., S. Barstall and Co. ; 20 cases Bushire Rosewater, 1,140 bottles, Hajee Mirza Suffee Misky.

Portland.—4 cases Sundries, W. C. Sillar and Co.

For Singapore.

Preston.—8 cases Printed Books, 950 nos., 1 case Persian Rosewater, 32 nos., Adumjee Noordin ; 58 packages Cloves, 70 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lbs., Dwarkadass Visunjee.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

450 Ajdaha. 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ...	Bombay.
800 Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams	England.
204 Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster	Out of Commission.
946 Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought ...	Bombay.
Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
664 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt	Bombay.
499 Chenaub, 2 (paddle), Walton.....	River Indus.
430 Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd	Bombay.
300 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison	Bombay.
204 Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Chillingwood	River Euphrates.
182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson ...	Aden.
1026 Coromandel. 4 (screw), Batt	Andaman Islands.
295 Cornelioe, (dst) Shaw	River Indus.
1022 Dalhousie, (screw) Hopkins	Bombay.
387 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge ...	Persian Gulf.
90 Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans	Madras.
274 Ethersey, (flat). McLaren..... ...	River Indus.
225 Euphrates, (survey ship), William...	Out of Commission.
495 Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser... ...	Bombay.
1450 Feroze, 13 (paddle), Tronson	Bombay.
610 Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh	River Indus.
215 Geoluaur, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ...	Bombay.
90 Georgiana, J. B. Bowsher, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
610 Hsvelock, 2 (paddle), Davies	River Indus.
300 Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood.... ...	Persian Gulf.
522 Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle	Neale.
499 Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck	River Indus.
151 Keddywarry, (flat)	Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
Kotree, (flat), O'Brien	River Indus.
700 Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ...	Adaman Islads.
290 Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton ...	Bombay.
157 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	Aden.
167 Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
445 Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson... ...	River Indus.
49 Nerbudda, (schooner), ...	Karrachee.
204 Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Hinton	River Indus.
610 Outram, (paddle), Neal	River Indus.
335 Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	River Indus.
140 Pleisd, (screw), White..... ...	Bombay.
1246 Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ...	Bombay.
800 Punjaub, 10, Foulerton	England.
208 Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams... ...	River Indus.
335 Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison... ...	River Indus.
960 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ...	Bombay.
610 Sir Henry Lawrence, 2(paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
40 Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour.
258 Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer	Persian Gulf.
705 Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty	Bombay.
1098 Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden ...	Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[o.l. signifies " commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1310 Istamboul, Deuchar—Jehanghir N. Wadia.	(c.l. May 10)
579 Victory, H. Stephens—Forbes & Co.	(c. l. June 5)
TUTICORIN AND LONDON.	
1114 Veteran, A. Duncan—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
FOR LIVERPOOL.	
1070 Alma, Brough—Ewart Latham & Co.	(c. l. May 13)
1038 Arabian Mitchell—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 20)
2153 Bates Family, Hogg—Edward Bates & Co.	(c. l. May 16)
886 Bucton Castle, Cherry—G. S. King & Co.	(c. l. July 10)
668 Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co.	
1046 Childwickbury—Martin Young & Co.	(c. l. June 5)
1054 Dora, Rose—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	
1139 Floating Light, Starkie—RennieScovell & Co.	(c. l. May 28)
1154 Forest Rights, Thomson—Grey & Co.	
1124 Golconda, Dais—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. July 5)
1296 John Linn, Kavanagh—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 19)
894 Joshua, W. Bartlie—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. May 31)
1210 Levant, Ferao—Ewart Latham & Co.	(c. l. May 19)
1004 Lord Raglan, Curren—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. July 12)
1109 Royal Saxon, Brown—Dirom Hunter & Co.	(c. l. May 20)
1083 Sam Mendel, Elphinstone—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. July 1)
578 Thomas Mitchell, Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
839 Virginia, Davis—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 21)
1220 Zouave, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. July 10)
FOR TUTICORIN AND LIVERPOOL.	
1152 Mellicete, Gould—Cornforth & Co.	
FOR HAVRE.	
439 Noveille Antoniette—S. Tyebjee & Co.	(c. l. July 4)
FOR TUTICORIN TO UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.	
HONGKONG.	
477 Good Success, Magregor—Sir J. J. Sons & Co.	(c. l. Apr. 12)
975 John Tempeely, Liddle—W. Nicol & Co.	
955 Preston, Moffett—Lyon Brothers & Co.	(c. l. July 2)
871 Portland, Thomas—W. Nicol & Co.	
FOR SINGAPORE.	
1201 Futtay Mombarack—Cursondass Verdass	(c. l. May 12)
FOR MANILA.	
885 Alarm, Gibson—Coupland & Co.	
FOR COLOMBO.	
272 Louisa, Knell—S. & N. Nanabhoy & Co.	
369 Lizzie Bliss, Pierson—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.	
FOR CALCUTTA.	
1013 Earl of Clare—R. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy & Co.	(c. l. July 3)
1097 Istamboul, W. W. Fola—H. M. H. Sedick.	
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.	(c. l. May 12)
FOR MOZAMBIQUE.	
74 Sallamattee, Nacoda—Sowjee Lalljee.	(c. l. May 27)
FOR KURRACHEE.	
209 Champion, Owen—Jawraz Sazen.	(c. l. July 7)
465 Tilly (s) Beyts, B. S. N. Co.	(c. l. July 14)
FOR NEW YORK.	
1145 Crown Point, Knapp—J. Reynolds & Co.	(c. l. June 5)
MAURITIUS.	
250 Nasry, Nacoda—L. Samjee.	(c. l. July 7)
NOT FIXED.	
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.	
307 Amoomia, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.	
290 Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Latiff	
501 Bombay Merchant, Gwyer—Heerjee Arut.	
559 Bussorah Merchant, Richards—H. J. S. Deosa.	
Carlow, Nacoda.	
1060 Carlton, Cameron—Lawrence & Co.	
641 China, Logan—Wallace & Co.	
457 City of Poona, Nacoda,	
1120 Contest, Jennings—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
456 Coringa, (s) Gray—W. Nicol & Co.	
553 Daylight, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.	
875 Egeria, Storey—John Clover Co.	
270 Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.	
609 Fazel Bhaoy, Nacoda—Hajee Ebhram.	
609 Futty Allum, Profrung—Hajee Ebhram.	
696 Granville, Laker—W. Nicol & Co.	
495 Harriet and Jane, Deshon—Far Mahomed & Co.	
328 Hahnemann, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
620 Hyderee, Stephenson—H. M. A. H. Curim.	
1000 Iskunersin, Mahomed.	
155 Keerats Roodeen, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.	
511 Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Fazel & Co.	
Le Harthee, Nacoda—Jairam Sewjee.	
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowajee Eduljee.	
524 Maria Gray, P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan.	
1242 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co.	
499 Nadershah, Box—Gopaldass Mowjee.	
440 Nader Shah, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.	
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
Nunis, Nacoda.—O. S. Sons & Co.	
109 Nasrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Hussein.	
1091 North Gremne, Bake—E. Bates & Co.	
1091 Nurbuddaun Cursondass Varidass.	
1233 Norwood, Stapelton—John Clover & Co.	
1509 Oriental, Hill—Curtejee Jemsetjee & Co.	
1435 Queen of the West, Barry—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.	
791 Rubina Cassy, Coupland & Co.	
450 Scindian, (s) Beyt—B. S. N. Co.	
150 Shapoorjee Heerjee, Nacoda—Cowajee Eduljee.	
183 Shakoat Ahmed, Nacoda—Aboo Baker.	
1151 Sir Edward Peery, Jamkia.	
368 Teazer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.	
818 Unrivalled, Crawford—S. Bates & Co.	
632 Veritas, Carry—E. Latham & Co.	
1131 War Cloud, McLey—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1200 Ganges, H. Wilkinson.	
Malta, G. S. King.	
1600 Pottinger. (Laid up.)	
1200 Singapore, G. A. Grainger.	
495 Union, W. Stuart.	

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

851 Gala, Fisher—Fleming & Co.	
560 Scutaria, Edwards—McIver & Co.	
649 Westward Ho, Wilkinson—J. L. Dunolly & Co.	
FOR MARSEILLES.	
458 Christophe Colomb, Bally—Volkart Brothers.	
585 Napoleon III., Veronee.	
491 Vaillant Basque, LeMert—Volkart Brothers.	
FOR MAURITIUS.	
405 Emma, Richmond—T. Lidbetter & Co.	
403 Washington, Mahan—S. Tyabjee & Co.	
FOR BOMBAY.	
776 Blackwater, Griffith—McIver & Co.	
NOT FIXED.	
736 Adeline, Texas—Volkart Brothers.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY

FROM LONDON.

400 Ark	March 18
731 Brandon, Tuffnell	
1106 Caduceus, Cass ..... W. Nicol & Co.	April 14
539 Chatham, Sayers	April 1
710 Coleroon, Hale	March 28
726 Coromandel, Thompson..	
936 City of Carlisle, Peatreath.	
783 Clyde, Jourdain	
1037 Daniel Rankin, Rankin.	
155 Dedsance, Galloway ..

bly qualified for the Bench of the High Court. We do not speak of him in these terms relying solely on our own judgment. We are personally unacquainted with him. Having been struck, however, with his past career, we have been at pains to ascertain in what estimation he has been and still is held by men best qualified to judge of his abilities. We can testify, then, that in the opinion of Governors, Members of Council, Secretaries to Government, and judges both Civilian and Barrister, he is considered eminently qualified by the soundness and breadth of his judgment, by his judicial experience, and by his extensive reading in English law, for the Bench of the High Court. We are not writing in the interests of this particular individual—but in those of the Natives of India. The High Court is open to them by law, if duly qualified. There is one who is admitted by those best able to form an estimate of his abilities—men under whom he has served and who have watched his career, to be qualified for the high post. Then we say let justice be done, not to Rao Bahadoor Junardhun Wassoodevjee exclusively, but to the Natives of India by his elevation to the High Court. He is considered to be a man who would never put his European colleagues on the Bench to shame by the crudeness of his judgments—a man, indeed, for whose judgments they could not but have the highest respect. Sir Charles Wood wished the world to believe that the sole reason why Natives of India were not explicitly mentioned in the Act was because, *as a matter of course*, they were included in its provisions. Let the world have an illustration of this assurance. Let the Natives of India have actual demonstration that the highest careers are open to them, if they will but qualify for them.

We are on the whole well pleased with the Act of Parliament for establishing High Courts and with the Letters Patent constituting the High Court of Judicature for Bengal. There are, however, some points on which we may take an opportunity of making future comments.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 13*th July*, 2-30 P. M.

THE steamer *Titan* sailed for Singapore and Shanghai.

THE following Notification was published yesterday in an Extraordinary issue of the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Legislative.

The Sessions of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations will be held at Poona, and will commence on the 15th instant, according to Rule 1 for regulating the Proceedings of the Council.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

M. J. SHAW STEWART,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Poona, 12th July 1862.

FROM private information which has reached us by this Mail we are enabled to assure the members of the Medical Service that the amalgamation scheme of the Financial Commission has been thrown overboard, and Colonel Norman's has been sent back to India for more information. Sir Charles Wood is of Colonel Norman's opinion that no inducement should be offered to Indian Medical Officers of standing to retire. The State would gain nothing by such an arrangement. Inexperienced men in place of experienced, however *Royal* they may be, and however desirous to pounce upon oriental loaves and fishes, are not wanted by the Home authorities. We fear, therefore, that the pleasant anticipations of speedy retirement on a competence which not a few of our Medical friends were beginning to indulge will fall at once down to Zero. The Amalgamation Barometer stands we fear rather low at present. Indeed from the treatment which the Staff Corps has experienced any but the most sanguine might have had great misgivings as to the nature of any further amalgamation. We therefore strongly advise those who feel that they have had their day—that India has lost its attractions for them, and they their power of doing full justice to the positions they hold, to turn their faces homeward. They will gain only a loss by remaining and the proverbial "one year more," which they have often spoken of, in the cases of other men, will come to have its application in their own.

Our informant says "you may be quite sure that there will be a lapse of another year before any thing is done in this futile amalgamation."—*Madras Times, July 9.*

LOCAL.

THE British ship *Campbell*, Captain Meiklie, which left Bombay on Saturday last, for Liverpool, put back yesterday on account of heavy sea and flood tide and heavy squalls.

A REPORT is current that orders were issued yesterday for a Court of enquiry to investigate the cause of the loss of the *James Pilkington*. The Captain of which vessel sailed on the same day for England.

THE wreck of the Ship *James Pilkington*, lying at Versava, in Salsette, was yesterday put up to sale in the auction rooms of Messrs. Menesse & Co., and knocked down to the highest bidder, Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Sonawalla, for the sum of Rupees (54,000) fifty-four thousand.

WE understand that the final orders for the abolition of the Navy is in the hands of the Government, and will be published in the *Gazette* of Thursday. We are not acquainted with details, but are informed that it makes provision for sending the officers to England, and for their future employment, if required.

THE loosely-metalled condition of the roads call for animadversion. The strain on draught-horses caused thereby is seriously injurious to their owners, not to say any thing of the inconvenience to pedestrians; and the least the tax-paying public have a right to expect is that the roads shall at all times be in such a state of preservation as shall free them from the annoyance, inconvenience, and damage to which they are now subject. The matter calls for the interference and attention of the Municipal Commissioners.

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cs.	In.	Cs.	In.	Cs.
Total previously registered	25	51	27	97	24	98
July 6th	0	5	0	9	0	1
„ 7th	0	0	0	0	0	0
„ 8th	0	21	0	0	0	1
„ 9th	0	26	0	2	0	2
„ 10th	0	0	0	54	0	0
„ 11th	0	29	0	67	0	30
„ 12th	4	29	3	53	4	7
For the Week	5	14	4	75	4	41
Total fall	30	65	32	73	29	39

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M. *July* 13*th*, 1862.

BROACH.—S. W. cloudy. Ther. 84.
BULSAR.—S. W. rain.
CANNANORE.—S. W. clear.
COCHIN.—Cloudy. Ther. 78.
GALLE.—Light winds, fine day.
GOA.—W. S. W. strong. Cloudy.
KOLAPORE.—S. W. raining.
KURRACHEE.—S. W. cloudy.
MADRAS.—S. W. Ther. 85.
PAUMBEN.—Cloudy. Ther. 85.
SURAT.—S. W. cloudy.

At 9 A.M. *July* 14*th*, 1862.

BROACH.—S. W. light. Ther. 88.
BULSAR.—Southerly light rain.
CANNANORE.—S. W. cloudy.
COCHIN.—Clear. Ther. 87.
GALLE.—Light winds and fine day. Ther. 81.
GOA.—W. N. W. light cloudy.
KOLAPORE.—S. W. cloudy.
MADRAS.—S. W. fine. Ther. 86.
PAUMBEN.—Fair. Ther. 87.
SURAT.—S. W. cloudy.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 12th July 1862 :—

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	52,25,000
Public Deposits	„	98,55,634
Other Deposits	„	1,14,39,583
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	„	18,30,866
Rest	„	2,53,009
	Rupees	2,86,03,992

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	Rs.	26,63,705	
Credits Deposits do. do.	„	11,,0,011	
Bills discounted	„	27,79,240	
Dead Stock	„	3,85,908	
Balances with Branches and Agents	„	35,69,969	
Govt. Reserve.—			
Cash	Rs.	42,09,164	
Securities	„	16,46,370	
	„		58,55,534
Cash and Currency Notes	„		1,22,39,625
	Rupees		2,86,03,992

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

SUICIDE IN THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—An inquest was held on Sunday last at the House of Correction, touching the death of a soldier named Timothy Flannery. The unfortunate deceased had been committed by Captain Foster, Commanding Officer, 4th King's Own Regiment in Kurrachee, to one year's imprisonment with hard labour. He was received in the Military ward of the House of Correction on the 12th instant, by Serjeant Crimmins, Warder, and was found the following morning hanging in his cell. At the time he was admitted into the Jail, he appeared to be in low spirits and much dejected. The Jury found the following verdict :—"Deceased committed suicide by hanging, but in what state of mind he was at the time there is no evidence to shew."

BURNT TO DEATH.—An inquest was held on Friday last at Pendygulas, on the body of a child named Ramdia Rajaram, aged about two years. From the evidence of the uncle of the deceased, who is a gardner, it appears that on the 11th instant while he was working in the garden he observed smoke issuing from his hut, and on running towards it observed half of the hut in flames. The child had been left in the hut alone when the mother had gone out to work. Every exertion was made to get into the hut, but as the fire raged rapidly, the child could not be got out. After the flames were extinguished the body of the child was taken out from the ruins quite dead and blackened by fire.—*Verdict* :—"Accidentally burnt in a hut on fire."

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Monday, 14*th July* 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, Esq.)

THEFT.—Ragoo Govind, a Bhundaree, was convicted of stealing a *loogra* (waist-cloth) from the house of Dajee Bajee, a press-man. The prisoner took advantage of the prosecutor's absence from home to pocket the loogra which was left to dry in the room, and pledged it with a Marwaree pawn-broker who produced it to the Police. Prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned for two months in the House of Correction with hard labour.

A YOUNG ROGUE.—A Mahomedan boy named Raool Jaffer, about thirteen years old, was charged with obtaining under false pretences several kinds of dry fruit from Chapsey Gopall with intent to defraud. The prosecutor stated that he was a fruit-seller, and that the prisoner for fifteen days obtained goods from him in the name of his (prisoner's) master Mahomed Cassum during the Mohurrum Festival. When he went to demand payment of Mahomed, he was told that the prisoner had robbed his master and absconded. Two or three days after this, prisoner again came to the prosecutor and asked for some fruits in the name of the master. Prosecutor gave him the things and immediately had him apprehended by a policeman.

His Worship ordered the prisoner to be taken to the School of Industry.

THEFT.—Balla Bapoo was convicted of stealing a *loogra* (waist-cloth) from the house of a courtezan named Numma, and sentenced to three months imprisonment with hard labour.

A DARING ROBBERY.—Deen Mahomed, a Mahomedan youth, was charged with stealing a brick of lead, the property of Cooverjee Mowjee. The prisoner was seen taking a brick of lead from one of the carts loaded with that commodity, and whilst he was running away with it, he was arrested by a policeman.

Prisoner being an old offender was sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labour."

MALICIOUSLY DESTROYING PROPERTY.—Four European sailors named John Tookey, Edwin Bruce, James Gustav, and Charles Kane, were charged with wilfully and maliciously destroying the property of a woman named Nummoobee. About ten o'clock on Sunday night last, the prisoners entered the house of the prosecutrix on the Picket Road, and asked her to pass the night with them. On prosecutrix declining he offer, they all became enraged, and one of them, Tookey, slapped her in the face. Prosecutrix ran down stairs when Tookey, Bruce, and Gustav broke several things in the room and took away the posts of her bedstead, causing damage to the extent of ten Rupees. On the alarm being immediately given by the woman, the prisoners were apprehended by the police.

The first three prisoners were found guilty and fined four Rupees each. Kane was acquitted and discharged. Ten Rupees out of the fine were ordered to be paid to the complainant.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, Esq.)

RAPE.—Ganoo Soorajee, a Mahratta about thirty years of age, was placed at the bar charged with committing rape on Chundree woman.

Prosecutrix stated:—I am the wife of one Ragoo Soonana, who is now at Sawant Waddee, his native country. I live with my parents and brother in Candaywaddy Lane. I know the prisoner. He is a bricklayer and lives in the same lane. I am employed under the prisoner to pound chunam at the place where he works in the Fort. On the night of Saturday last at seven o'clock, I went to the prisoner's house to get my wages, the price for the day. I was not at work on Saturday. My wages for Friday were paid to the prisoner to be given to me. He said that he would pay me and desired me to wait. I sat down in his house. He was then alone. He kept me waiting there until nine o'clock. About that time he called me by my hand, and closed the door. I raised an alarm.

The defendant then sat upon my chest. The neighbours came to my assistance. A sepoy came there and arrested the prisoner. Prisoner forcibly committed a rape upon me. He put me forcibly down upon the bed, but did not complete his purpose. I came to Bombay to visit my parents about two months ago. My husband has never been in Bombay.

Further investigation has been remanded until this day fortnight. Prisoner was released on bail.

GAMBLING.—Babajee Luxumon and seven others were charged with having been found gaming with cards and money in a common gaming-house kept by one Vishram Madoo on the Mahim Road. It appeared that on Sunday afternoon last Mr. Knight, Constable of the Mahim Division, went in company with some native Police Constables to execute a gaming warrant in the house of one Visram Madoo in Hussalee Road, and saw through the window the defendants and four other men sitting round gambling with cards, dice and money. He entered the room and arrested the prisoners. The other four men effected their escape by breaking through the *tattee* wall. He found upon the floor two dice, a pack of playing cards and Rs. 2-2 which were taken in charge.

Prisoners were found guilty and fined ten Rupees each.

THEFT.—Dawood Ali, a wretched-looking Mussulman, was convicted of stealing a copper pot of the value of ten annas from the house of a barber named Sayen Jacob where he had gone to be shaved. He was sentenced to be imprisoned for one month in the House of Correction with hard labour.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

THE first monthly meeting after the recess of the Medical and Physical Society was held in the Library of the Grant Medical College on Saturday the 5th of July.

President.—J. Peet, M.D.; F.R.C.P., Vice-President in the chair.

Members.—W. Hanbury, Esq.; A. Wright, Esq.; H. Giraud, M.D.; B. Johnstone, M.D.; F. Broughton, Esq., F.R.C.S.; T. Diver, Esq.; J. Welsh, Esq.; W. G. Hunter, Esq., F.R.C.S.; G. Birdwood, M.D.; and H. V. Carter, M.D., Secretary.

The proceedings of the meeting held on the 1st March last were read and confirmed.

A letter from Dr. B. Nevins acknowledging the receipt of the Transaction was read, and also one for Mr. D. Pereira (addressed from the Mission House, Ambrolie) regarding an indigenous remedy for fever, &c. named "Alpey," employed in Persia, was read. The accompanying specimen of the plant so used was, in the absence of the Professor of Materia Medica, entrusted to Dr. Birdwood for identification.

The following letters and resolutions of the Managing Committee thereon, were then read. 1st. From the Secretary, Dr. W. C. Coles intimating his approaching departure to Europe, and the resignation of his office.

Resolution.—"That the Members of the Committee feeling under deep obligation to Dr. Coles for his valuable services during the period of eight years that he had held the secretaryship do hereby record their conviction of the great advancement the Society has made in the fulfilment of its object under his care, their sense of his steady attachment to its interests, his great ability and unremitting zeal in the performance of his duties, and their regret that his departure for Europe should compel him to tender the resignation of the office which he has held for so long a time with such honor to himself and such profit to the Society."

In accordance with Dr. Coles nomination I would propose "that Dr. H. V. Carter be appointed to succeed him as Secretary of the Medical and Physical Society."

H. J. CARTER,
1st May 1862. President and Member.

2. From the President, who being about to leave India on sick leave was compelled to resign his office, he at the same time took occasion to express his deep sense of the utility of the Society to both the profession and the public as well as his interest in the future welfare.

Resolution of the Committee upon the receipt of Mr. Carter's letters :

"We should, I think, in accepting Dr. Carter's resignation place on record our regret that the state of his health should have compelled him to relinquish an office in which from the deep interest he has taken in the Society, and his scientific attainments there was just reason to believe he would have done much to promote its prosperity. My colleagues will, I am sure, gladly avail themselves of this opportunity of expressing there cordial appreciation of Dr. Carter's valuable contributions to the Society's Transactions and of the great services he has rendered it in the Office of Vice-President and during a Membership of more than twenty years duration."

JOHN PEET,
W. CAMPBELL,
ROBERT HAINES,
G. R. BALLINGALL.

May 15th.

A ballot then took place for a President when Dr. Peet was elected, for a Secretary when Dr. Carter was elected, and for a Vice-President, in the place of Dr. Peet, in which Dr. Giraud was chosen.

Numbers of the British Medical Journal, Chemist and Druggist, Indian annals of Medicine, and the Transactions of the Epidemiological Society, received since the last meeting, were laid on the table, also the Catalogue of the Bombay Geographical Society, presented by the Secretary, and a copy of Dr. Moore's work on the Diseases of India, presented by the author.

The following communication was then read, entitled "the Sanatory condition of Hill Stations with especial reference to Mount Aboo," by Dr. Moore, in Medical charge Aboo-Sanatarium, &c. The writer traces the history of Sanatory establishments in India, and continues "I propose in this paper making an attempt to prove that the advantages derivable from the climate of many Indian Hill stations are negatived by the neglect of Sanitation in such localities, that preventible or mitigable diseases are much more prevalent on mountain ranges than they should be; and that so long as this remains the case, the majority of our Indian Hill Stations can only be regarded as "Retreats from intense heat during the hot months."

Then follows a review "of the advantages the world has derived from the adoption of sanatory measures." The statement that "these are scarcely any localities when, both on account of the peculiarities of the climate, and the particular confirmation of the surface of the ground sanitary regulations are more demanded than in Indian Hill Stations. Neither are there any sites where such requirements may be effectually carried out with greater facility" is next illustrated by the author in the course of his remarks on Malaria and the decomposition of Organic matters via sitta, a via humida, and the fact is mentioned of cholera having already, in confirmation of Dr. Mackay's prophetic warning made its appearance in the Neilgherries, Extracts follow from published reports showing the present sanatory condition of some of the Hill sanataria, as Simla, Ootacamund, Nyne Tall, Dugshai, Darjeeling, &c., and pointing out their defects, of which Moun Aboo equally partakes. Laudour is lauded as a kind of model, and in conclusion suggestions are made as to the most efficient means of placing and maintaining the hill sanitaria in a fit sanitary condition. The author expresses his intention to continue this subject.

Extracts from the annual Report of C. Battery 4th Royal Horse Brigade for the year 1861, by Dr. Cruikshank. These had reference to the irregular manner in which an epidemic of cholera attacked several separate corps at Nusseerabad, and to the circumstances which might account for the comparative immunity of the Horse Artillery as to the number of cases, and severity of attack. The better cooking, the stone roofs and more complete isolation of the barracks, and the superior Physical condition of the men were pointed out as in favour of the Artillery. Active precautionary and sanatory measures were also adopted.

Some points in the above communications having been discussed, the best thanks of the Society were awarded to the various contributors and donors and the meeting separated.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for Trial this day.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE IN CHAMBERS.)

35 Nanbai, widow *vs.* Assunmull Gundamull. (Part heard.)
87 Babajee Cassinath and another *vs.* R. Corney.
66 Bhugoobhoy Premchund *vs.* S. J. K. Whitehill.

SUPREME COURT.—CROWN SIDE.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1862.

SEVENTH DAY, *Monday*, 14*th July* 1862.

(BEFORE SIR J. ARNOULD, KT.)

His Lordship took his seat on the Bench at eleven o'clock, when the following gentlemen were empannelled on the

MORNING JURY.

MR. JOSEPH HENRY READING.—*Foreman.*

Messrs. J. Stephens; T. Hay; J. Bapty; J. B. Empson; O. Brooks; R. Stephens; W. Michael; J. P. De Almeida; Burjorjee Rustomjee; Bhowanee Viswanath; and Cooverjee Zoolajee.

THE MURDER IN THE 23RD REGIMENT LINES.—Doorga Moorye was placed at the bar, charged with the wilful murder of Thackoor Pursad Doorgay, on 21st May last.

The Acting Advocate General with Dr. Reid conducted the prosecution.

Mr. R. B. Barton defended the prisoner.

The Advocate General stated the case to the Jury, the facts of which will be found in the evidence.

Bhowaneedeen Succoo, a sepoy in the 23rd Regiment N.I. said:—I knew the deceased, he was a Havildar in the 23rd Regiment. On the night previous to his death I saw him at his door. I sat down with him. It was at half-past nine o'clock. I was talking with him until half-past ten o'clock. There was nothing unusual in his conduct or manner. We conversed together, but not on many subjects. The havildar went inside and laid down on his bed and I went to my own quarters. My attention was attracted to his quarters again at about 2 o'clock the next morning, when I heard a voice call out (Lalta Pursad,) to see what had happened. I then ran to the deceased's quarters when I saw a number of persons there. I heard what the deceased said.

Mr. Barton objected to any statement that had been made by the deceased.

The Acting Advocate General contended that the evidence was admissible.

His Lordship overruled the objection.

Witness continued.—The prisoner heard what the Havildar said. The deceased was asked by another Havildar "what has happened to you." The deceased said "Doorga Moorye has done this." The prisoner said, "you are dying, Havildar, why do you accuse me falsely." I then went out.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton.—I know Gookul Goojar. I never heard of any quarrel taking place between the deceased and him. My house is about ten paces off the deceased's quarters. I did not hear the shot. The gun used by our Regiment, is the new description of musket. Spherical bullets are used. It takes some people four minutes to load this musket, that is when they are not in a hurry. The words that I have said here to-day are the same as I said before the Magistrate. The Havildar said, "this is the work of Doorga Moorye." I did not hear the deceased say that he did not know who shot him. I then went out and came back again, when I heard the prisoner say "you are going to die, why do you accuse me wrongfully."

Gokul Goojar said.—I am a Private in the Regiment. In the month of May last I resided in the lines of the Regiment. I know the prisoner, he is now at the bar; and have known him for the last five or six years, ever since he joined the Regiment. I lived near the quarters of Thackoor Pursad Doorgay. My house was opposite to his house, about six paces off. I recollect early in the morning of the 21st May, on the previous night I saw the deceased Havildar. I saw him sitting on a mat outside his house. That was at about nine o'clock at night. I put out my light, and brought my bedding outside and sat there for about half an hour when I went to sleep. I was awoke by a loud report like the report of a cannon. I then got up and saw the prisoner running away, he stumbled in front of the Havildar's house against a stone on which the Havildar used to sit or stand to wash. I observed that the prisoner had no shoes on, he appeared to be in a state of alarm. I saw him quite plain, it was a clear moonlight night. He was only about two paces off. I have no doubt it was the prisoner. He ran towards the house where he had been in the habit of staying. It was the next house but one to my house, it was further off from the Havildar's house than mine was. The Havildar who was shot immediately came out and said something has happened to me. I then called out for the Jemadar, who came directly. I then got a light and went into the deceased's house. He was then lying down on his side and the blood was issuing from a wound in his stomach. The night was bright, it was moonlight.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton.—I have never had any quarrel with the prisoner. The prisoner was running very quickly, he must have struck himself very severely. I dont know whether he was examined by the doctor. I cannot say whether he was very much injured or not. After the havildar got up I went for a light, the Jemadar desired me to get a light. It was a full moon. The prisoner ran like a thief. I have seen a thief run. I believe that a thief would hide his face. The prisoner did not hide his face. I mean to say that in running like a thief that he was running very fast. He was in a stooping position. When I woke up I rubbed my eyes. The prisoner did not pass while I was doing that. I am quite sure that it was him. He had nothing on but a dhotur. I did not go to the prisoner's house.

Re-examined by the Advocate General.—I have no doubt that the prisoner was the man that passed me.

To the Court.—I next saw the prisoner in the Havildar's house. A number of other men were dressed in a similar manner.

Lalta Pursad Missir said.—I am a Jemadar in the 23rd Regiment. I know the prisoner. I knew the deceased, he was an Havildar of my company. He lived near my residence. I remember the night when he died, I saw him standing at the door of his house between 8 and 9 o'clock. I next saw him early the next morning at about 2 o'clock, when I heard a noise, it was similar to the sound of the morning gun. Gokul Goojar called me and said Jemadar! Jemadar!! I then went to the house of the Havildar when I saw him sitting outside, I asked him what was the matter with him.

Mr. Barton objected to any thing that was said in the absence of the prisoner.

The Acting Advocate General considered that the evidence was admissible.

His Lordship ruled that the question was admissible under the Indian Act.

Witness continued.—The Havildar said, "I have been shot with a bullet." I then went into the house and called for a light. Gokul Goojar brought a light. The deceased then laid on his bed. I observed that he was wounded. I saw blood issuing from a wound in his abdomen. The wound was small; there was blood issuing from it. There was a larger wound behind from which some flesh was protruding. I saw the gun produced, it belonged to the deceased, it was leaning against the raised floor on which the bedding was placed. The barrel was warm. The muzzle was black. There was the deceased's cartridge pouch in which were nine cartridges there should have been ten. After a time I saw the prisoner there, he came there with several other men. Havildar Chundeka Sing said to the deceased, "what is the matter." He said "this is the work of Doorga Moorye." I called out to the Subadar Major, he came in and asked the deceased what had happened, when he said, "this is the work of Doorga Moorye." The Subadar Major said "where is Doorga Moorye?" The prisoner then said "I am present." The prisoner was then asked if he heard what the deceased said. He (prisoner) said "you are dying Havildar, what do you want to accuse me for." The deceased Havildar said "I did not see him well, but this is all the work of Doorga Moorye."

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton.—When I came in Gokul Goojar came with me. Gokul Goojar did not say, in my presence, that he saw the prisoner running away. The gun was on one side of the bed and the cartridges on the other.

Re-examined by the Acting Advocate General.—A man could have access all round the bed except where the feet were. The cartridges would easily be got at by any one in the house.

To the Court.—Gokul Goojar went away after having brought the light and therefore was not present when I examined the wounds of deceased.

Chundeeka Sing, Havildar in the Regiment.—I remember the morning in question, and on being alarmed went to the house of deceased and saw him lying on his bed. He appeared to have been shot by a bullet. The prisoner was present. I said to the deceased "what is this that has happened." He said "this is all the work of Doorga Moorye." The prisoner was near enough to have heard what the deceased said. I was nearer the deceased than the prisoner was. The prisoner did not make any remark. I said to the Subadar Major, "what is this that Thackoor Pursad said." The Subadar Major said that the deceased had said, "this is all the work of Doorga Moorye." The prisoner then said "you have been shot, what do you want to bring me into this scrape for." The deceased then said, "I did not know, but this is all his work."

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton.—I gave my deposition at the Police Office, I did mention about the bullet.

Thackordeen Tewarry, Subadar Major 23rd Regiment N. L. I. said.—I know the prisoner, I likewise knew the deceased. On the 21st May last at 2 o'clock in the morning I went to the house of the deceased, a report was made to me by a Naique. When I went Thackoor Pursad was lying on a bed. I did not observe the prisoner there at first. The deceased spoke to me twice, on the second occasion I observed the prisoner there. The prisoner said, "You have been shot by a bullet, and you are about to depart, why do you want to involve me in difficulties. The deceased said, "I did not see him with my eyes."

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton.—I told the Magistrate that Gokul Goojar did make a statement to me.

Lieutenant William Henry Ross said.—I am Adjutant of the 23rd Regiment. On the 21st of May last I went to the house of the deceased Havildar, he was lying on his bed, it was about 2 o'clock in the morning. The Havildar spoke to me. The Havildar said "I am dying." I then asked him who had done it. He said "I did not see."

Mr. Barton objected to the evidence of the witness. The deposition of a dying man should be voluntary.

His Lordship decided that the question was admissible.

Witness continued.—The prisoner was there. I asked him what he had to say to what the havildar had told me. He denied having done so. I afterwards saw the prisoner in the quarter-guard and said to him "You know you had a spite against the deceased," he replied "Yes, he was the cause of my getting the fifty lashes." I examined the place where the deceased was lying, when I found a hole in the mat. A bullet was found immediately under the mat by Inspector Lockley. The bullet was a round one and of the same description as those in use in the regiment. The bullets are made up into ball cartridges. The bed place was rather hard laid. I should expect to find a bullet fired at a short distance into the earth, if round, to be somewhat flattened. I believe this to be the mat now produced, and this (pointing to the hole in the mat) to have been the hole made by the bullet. When I first went there I saw Gokul Goojar, he said in the presence of the prisoner, that he was awoke that morning by a sound of what he thought was the morning gun, when he saw the prisoner running away from the deceased's house. In consequence of what he said I ordered the prisoner to be taken into custody. I was present when the Subadar Major was examined before the Magistrate. I do not recollect whether the Subadar Major said that Gokul Goojar had made any statement to him.

Dr. J. M. Knapp said,—I am an Assistant Surgeon in the Regiment. I recollect seeing the deceased in the hospital on the morning of the 21st May. I examined him and found him wounded. He was living when I examined him. There were two wounds one in front near the navel, that was the wound of entrance, and the other on the left side, the wound of exit. There was very little external hæmorrhage. The bullet must have passed through the diaphragm and in its exit had carried away part of the mesentery. He died about 5 o'clock the same morning. I examined that wound carefully. Supposing that the wound had been inflicted by the gun, produced, I am of opinion that it would have been impossible for the deceased to have inflicted it himself while in a recumbent position. Had he been standing up he might have done it with great exertion. The direction of the bullet was upright outwards and backwards and slightly upwards. I did not consider it necessary to make any *post mortem* examination of the body. The skin around the wound was burnt and dissolved by gunpowder. The gun must have been fired from a very short distance. It certainly might have been inflicted by another person.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton.—If the deceased had shot himself it was not an usual way for a native soldier to commit suicide.

Mr. Inspector Lockley said.—I belong to the Police. I remember on the day in question going to the lines of the 23rd Regiment; and in company with the adjutant of the Regiment, saw the bed where the deceased was lying. I found a hole in this mat (produced) and in putting my finger through it I discovered this bullet, which I now identify.

Rampursad Bhowandeen, Naique in the above Regiment said.—I remember about two months previous to the affair in question.

Mr. Barton objected to the admission of such evidence.

His Lordship overruled the objection.

Witness continued.—The prisoner was brought to Captain Nicholson by the deceased havildar. I made a complaint against the prisoner for having kept a light in his hut after hours. Captain Nicholson asked the prisoner if there was any enmity against the naique and him, when he said there was not, but that there was between him and the havildar. The Captain enquired the cause of that enmity. The prisoner said that a torn cap-cover had been served out to him by the havildar. The prisoner said that the havildar had described him as having been a defaulter. The prisoner told the Captain that he had not been a defaulter. The Captain ordered him to be taken to the orderly-room, where an enquiry was made into the affair. I there made my complaint and the prisoner was punished with heavy drill.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton.—The prisoner got a Court Martial for saying "bhote acha."

Re-examined.—That was not the first punishment he received; he got five days drill before that for keeping the light in after hours. When he was ordered the punishment he made use of those words.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton, then rose to address the jury on behalf of the prisoner, and said that he should require all their patient investigation in the case. He confessed that he himself felt the greatest anxiety in the case. He was of opinion, that when he had sifted the evidence against the prisoner, he would be able to convince them that they should find a verdict for the unhappy man at the bar. Mr. Barton said that he would not call it a theory of a prosecution, it was merely a skeleton of a theory. There was not a tittle of direct evidence against the prisoner and the prisoner would not have been prosecuted if it had not been for the alleged ill-feeling between the unfortunate deceased and the equally unfortunate prisoner. It had been laid down by Baron Parke, "that before a conviction in a case of murder, where the evidence was circumstantial, the fact must be clear, and that was the law in this court and every other court. Before they could convict the prisoner, and consign him to the common hangman, they must be satisfied that there was no reasonable doubt, but on the contrary if they had any reasonable doubt they would give the benefit of it to the prisoner. The learned gentleman said that the witness Gokul Goojar had told them a deliberate lie, he had said that it was a clear bright night and that the moon was at the full, instead of which it would be shown that it was two days gone in the last quarter. Then if they believed that some portion of this witness's evidence was false it would naturally throw a doubt upon the whole of it. The learned gentleman said that he had no desire to belie the poor man that was gone, neither did he mean to say that he had committed suicide, but he did say, that there was as strong evidence that he did so as that the prisoner shot the havildar. The theory of the prosecution was that the prisoner had committed the murder out of motives of enmity to the deceased, but it must be remembered that it was not him but the naiqué that got him punished. The difference with the havildar was only about a cap-cover or something of that sort. According to the theory of the prosecution it is supposed that the prisoner went over to the havildar's hut, that he there took his musket and loaded it, and having done so shot the unfortunate deceased. Supposing that the evidence of Gokul Goojar could be relied upon that the prisoner did come out of the hut of the deceased, then there was no proof that he had shot him, for it must be recollected that he had said that it was moonlight, a full moon, when in reality there was no moon at all. It was not very probable that he would be able to distinguish the prisoner, or one naked man from another in the dark. When this witness heard the shot fired, as he said he did, there was no proof that he mentioned it to any one at the time. He certainly never mentioned it at the Police office. Mr. Barton said that he was sure that they would be slow to convict a man on the evidence of one witness, and that witness not to be relied on. When the witness brought the light why did he go away, he never stopped to see the deceased's wounds and he held his tongue instead of saying as an honest man that he had seen the prisoner coming from the deceased's hut, but instead of doing so he never mentioned it until some time after. Then it must be remembered that the gun was found at the head of the deceased's bed and the cartridges on the other side. If there had been no malice against the prisoner the solution would have been that the deceased committed suicide, and it was shown by the evidence of the doctor that native soldiers were in the habit of committing suicide in that way, there was nothing inconsistent in that supposition. The dying havildar might have said what he did to have screened himself from the odium of having committed suicide. The question for them was whether there had been any murder committed or not, and if they were satisfied that a murder had been committed they would then have to consider who had committed it. How horrible would it be for the jury to convict an innocent man and thus sacrifice the life of another person. The learned gentlemen said that he was certain that they would pause ere they convicted the prisoner. The evidence of the witness Gokul Googar was the only evidence that bore at all on the prisoner, and supposing that he had been placed in the position of the accused, then he would have given the same evidence against him. There was however no case made out by the prosecution, not that it was their fault, for it was impossible to make bricks without straw. The learned gentleman then alluded to several cases where accused persons had been convicted on circumstantial evidence and were, after execution, found to have been innocent. The doctrine of the law, which is incontravertable, is that before you can convict a man you must be satisfied that the circumstances are beyond all doubt and incontestible, and that the facts of the evidence alone could be taken. It was the worst thing that they could do to hang the man, for if he was guilty it would give him no opportunity of reforming. He was quite satisfied that they would not convict him unless they were thoroughly convinced of his guilt. He was sure that if they were not so convinced that they would give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt. The learned gentleman concluded a lengthy and able address by calling upon the jury to acquit the prisoner.

Mr. N. W. Oliver, Magistrate of Police.—I took the deposition of the Subadar Major he gave nothing in the evidence but what is down in the depositions.

His Lordship then proceeded to charge the Jury; and said that he agreed with a great deal that the learned counsel for the defence had said in his very able and eloquent address. If the jury were of opinion that the witness Gokul Googar had framed the evidence, then it would be for them to give the prisoner the benefit. His Lordship then adverted to the evidence of the surgeon and said that if the deceased had committed suicide he must have done it while in a recumbent position, by the position in which the bullet was found it was proved that it could not have been done while the unfortunate man was standing up. The statement of the deceased at the time when he was shot, as to the prisoner having done it, must be taken with caution. His Lordship then read over some of the evidence and said that that of Gokul Googar was the most important, there was some discrepancies in the witnesse's evidence, he said that it was a full moon, which was not correct, as the moon was in its last quarter. It seemed a most remarkable fact that the witness did not mention his having seen the prisoner coming from the hut of the deceased, until some days afterwards. As to the deceased's own gun being the instrument with which the havildar came to his death, there was nothing strange in that being used as if any another person had used their own piece they would immediately have been detected, so that it was not very wonderful that the party who was going to commit a crime of this sort should risk something, therefore it was very probable that a man might go round the head of the bed and take the cartridge. It certainly seemed very strange that Gookul Googar should have left the hut of the deceased as soon as he had brought the light, without examining the wounds of the havildar. His Lordship said that if they believed the evidence of Gookul Googar, that he did see the prisoner coming out of the hut of the deceased, then it would put a very different complexion on the case and it would be for them to take it into their serious consideration. After going through the whole of the evidence His Lordship said that the evidence was certainly circumstantial and if they believed the evidence of Gookul Googar then it would be for them to consider whether the prisoner had committed the crime of which he was charged. It all turned whether they believed Gokul Googar or not. It was not at all likely that the deceased had committed the act himself. The jury must watch the case very closely as the whole of the case rested entirely upon circumstantial evidence, if they were of opinion that the evidence was strong enough to convict the prisoner they were bound to bring in a verdict of guilty against him, but if on the other hand if they entertained any reasonable doubt, then they would give him the benefit and acquit him.

The jury retired at twenty-five minutes to five to consider their verdict.

During the time that the morning jury was out of Court the following gentlemen were empannelled on the

AFTERNOON JURY.

MR. VINCENT THOMAS.—*Foreman.*

Messrs. A. Moars; D. Fletcher; F. Shaw; A. F. Soundy; R. Waller; J. Vitters; C. Cook; V. A. De Cunha; Merwanjee Hormusjee; Moriba Vinoba; and Goolam Hoosein Chergay.

THEFT.—Rutton, woman, was charged, under section 379 of the New Penal Code, with theft in a human dwelling.

Goolum Hoossein Shiak Mahomed, prosecuter, said that on a Thursday in March last, he saw the prisoner on the stairs of his house. She had a bundle with her. Witness asked her what she had in the bundles when she said it was rice. The contents of the bundle was then turned out and it was found to contain ornaments, the same are

ENGLISH PRESS.

LORD CANNING'S DEATH.

(From the Times, June 18.)

WE are suddenly called upon to register one more victim to the great strain of exertion and the generous self-sacrifice by which honour is won and this Empire maintained. Lord Canning has returned only to die. After governing India through a mutiny, a transfer of allegiance, a period of unusual social development, and almost a bankruptcy, and after surviving many who had shared his troubles, far and near, with a vigour which seemed to promise that he would long be pointed at as the living monument of a great crisis, he has only just lived to tread once more his native soil. As the world counts these things, his case is a hard one. At the urgent entreaty of his political friends he had stayed out a year beyond the usual term. That year over, Lady Canning, whose health had given way to the climate, and who had been seized with a strong longing for England, had come from the hills of Darjeeling to Calcutta to embark for England. Her husband was to meet her there, but he was detained up the country by official duties and State ceremonies, and at last found her dying, as it too soon appeared. Arriving in this country with at least the credit of having recruited his strength by the voyage, he hastened to his wife's family. On his return to town, he found himself suffering from a cold, and was unable to see even those friends whom he earnestly desired to see, and who as earnestly desired to see him. The stock of strength which had carried him through an unexampled succession of labours, anxieties, and sorrows, was now exhausted, and could not be at once recruited. He died yesterday morning. As his father just reached the goal of his ambition, and then, as if no longer sustained by the pursuit, ceased at once from the race and from life itself, the late Governor-General of India only lived to return home, which had been for some time his life's hope. This was the one thought in which power, honour, wealth, state, and all that men value, had become merged, and thus has it been realized.

Lord Canning had scarcely arrived in India before the mutiny overthrew every anticipation he could have formed, and every intention he could have arrived at as to the policy of his government. Desiring, like every other Governor-General, to have peace in his time, and full of schemes for improvement, he found himself engaged in not one, but many wars, within the pale of his own government, and unable to move out of his own palace without the risk of meeting an enemy even in his own attendants. All eyes were then turned upon him, and everybody asked what Lord Canning was doing, and whether he was equal to the emergency. At this time, with the calmer and wider view which all can take of that terrible crisis, men will not ask, as rash men then did, whether a prompter hand could have cut the knot quicker. The prevailing belief now is that so great and deep a mass of disaffection could only be cured by the slow and sure process of a regular war. The affair was soon in the hands of Generals, whom Lord Canning had to choose, to encourage, to support, and to supply. Nor was he ever charged with a failure of these duties. He had the still more difficult task of combining humanity with a vigorous prosecution of the war, and of restraining the passions of men maddened with injuries, indignant at treachery, and smarting with losses. He did interfere with a strong hand between vengeance and its victims, and so prevented the growth of bitter animosities, and perhaps endless retaliations. His timely interference in favour of those who laid down their arms no doubt contributed to the general submission, and the present happy oblivion of offences. The war over, there followed the long and delicate process of pacification. To the distant spectator, and to those who went on the old maxim that a conquest should pay its own expenses, Lord Canning appeared to deal lavishly with the means placed at his disposal. He forgave, reinstated, and rewarded with more than imperial clemency and generosity. But it is as easy to underrate the difficulties of peace as it had been to despair of a successful ending to the war. The result was peace, order, and loyalty. The loss of a European army by the want of a little tact was due rather to the military authorities than to Lord Canning. Then followed the greatest difficulty of all—the restoration of Indian finance, without throwing excessive burdens on the native industry and means, and without an entire stoppage of the public works. This great work has now cost several most valuable lives, and taken the heart and strength out of more. Every day we ask who is the next victim, and who will go out to India to add one more name to the sad list. He must be a bold man who will undertake all the duties of an English Chancellor of the Exchequer, with the aggravation of Indian politics and an Indian climate. In these days, when talent competes for everything, the highest and the most responsible places are with difficulty filled. For Lord Canning's successor we had to go to the man who had reunited discordant factions in British America, and twice dictated peace to the Emperor of China.

* * *

To die "in harness" is as death in battle; it is honoured and understood. The strain on the vital power is taken as the measure of the moral force, and all men respect an energy to exhaust the mortal frame. But there is something sadder in the death of a man to whom work, and hope, and pursuit have become the very springs of life, and who exists only by the impulse they supply. The terms of Lord Canning's government comprised several periods and distinct dramas of action, the anxiety of which might either extinguish life or resuscitate its flickering flame. The vast operation might well fill and feed the mind, till all the hopes and fears, and every thought and feeling beyond the domestic sphere, were merged in the contemplation of a great Empire to be brought out of chaos into light and order. When the work is done the fire flags, the vision fails, the nerves relax, and exhausted nature bears unwilling testimony to the long strain. The swimmer reaches the shore, grasps the sand, expires. Such a sight is for the honour of human nature, in its finer forms, and under its nobler impulses. It preaches to the crowd how little they know the true nature of a generous ambition, or of the prizes it aims at. To do, to dare, and to die, whether in the field or in the Council Chamber, is equally a thing beyond the comprehension of meaner natures. Such instances as that which it is our sad duty to record this day raise the standard of duty and the scale of honour till they assume heroic proportions. Man is not made even for power and office; not even for glorious success or for bright nobility,—not for anything which the world can give. He is made for something higher and greater still, even within our narrow ken. He is never so great as when he does his work and dies, reaching at once his home and his grave, his present rest and his unending fame.

By this crowning instance of self-sacrifice, India, not to say England, may perceive what is the real foundation of personal greatness and good government. It is not merely the possession of powers and opportunities; much less is it the indulgence of reined tastes or a strong will. It is a steadfast determination to postpone everything to public duty, and to the thorough discharge of obligations once undertaken. The Empire of the East is a prize that might well dazzle the reason of ordinary men, as it had drawn sight from an Alexander, and inflamed successive conquerors into scourges of mankind. What food for vanity, for covetousness, for the highest enjoyments, or the most sordid self-aggrandizement is to high a place, and with so rich a patronage! India is the most open, the richest, and the brightest field of British ambition. This, however, is not as a Canning nor as a Dalhousie regarded it. Let it be known to our Indian fellow-subjects that our great men look to the Empire of the Mogul simply as a post of honourable labour, and self-denial. What prompts the British nobleman at home to accept that high seat is only a nobler and more rational form of the spirit which there animates the devoted and the fanatic. Lord Canning inherited a great name; he had a heart for friendship, and a mind for any study or pursuit he might have chosen. He had no need to leave England for employment, much less for fortune. But the school in which he was brought up, and in which he had lived, was one of honourable and patriotic exertion. He had to do a work, and leave his mark, and live beyond a petty term of years. He had even more than he desired; he sacrificed more, perhaps more than he expected; and he did greater works than the proudest ambition could have suggested. He reconciled, pacified, united, and improved a great Empire for the world open to the influences of civilization. He conducted it through the most terrible crisis of its fortunes; and, when he could do no more, left an example to encourage every high feeling and disarm every low one.

THE PURCHASE SYSTEM.

(From the Times, May 26.)

THERE are certain subjects which are always discussed with some degree of warmth, and the Purchase System in the British Army is one of them. The feelings excited for and against this practice have something of the nature of fanaticism. The flame that burns in the breasts of Army Reformers is that of the Abolitionist, while an irritable pride, ever more than the promptings of self-interest, causes military men to resent the criticisms to which their peculiar institution is liable. We must regret that this is the case, for it bodes periodical discussions in the press, followed by but few results, and long debates in Parliament, tinctured not a little with acerbity. But this dash of peevishness is always to be found in controversies where people's moral impulses and their conviction of what must be right and true are met by arguments founded on expediency. To the opponents of the Purchase System the reasoning of its supporters, no doubt, seems almost cynical in the boldness of its appeal to the lowest interests. When the Reformers speak of the theoretical absurdity of selling to the highest bidder appointments in the service on which the nation's honour, and even existence, depend; when they tell of the baseness and of the cruelty of passing over brave officers because they do not happen to have money at command; when they show the historical origin of purchase, its abolition in every other department of the State, its continuance in the Army by sufferance, the social scandal of putting a beardless youth over the head of a man old enough to be his father; and when they add to this, that the system is the object of contemptuous wonder to the soldiers of other nations, they use arguments, which they think must prevail with every man of heart and understanding. But even new facts and their by the defender of things as they are is able by a few home thrusts to win an apparent victory. He brings down his hearers in a moment from the region of theory or sentiment to the barracks of the three kingdoms and the forty colonies. The assertion "It works well," if supported by tolerable argument, never fails with the representatives of the British people, ever willing to leave everything alone with which their constituents are content. In spite of the moderation of Sir De Lacy Evans and the able reasoning of Lord Stanley last night we doubt whether the Purchase System has not gained by the debate which took place. The large majority which rejected the General's motion shows that the tide, which ran strongly towards reform in the days after the Crimea, has now turned. Until further experience be gained or some unforeseen calamity causes a new agitation the long-threatened anomaly will plainly continue an institution of the country.

Sir De Lacy Evans's motion was, in strictness, directed only to abolishing the purchase of Lieutenant-Colonelcies. It will be remembered that the Commission to which the subject of Purchase was referred some time since recommended that the command of regiments should be no longer attainable by the old process of purchasing the step, but should be given by the War Department or the Horse Guards according to merit. Lord Herbert, who was a member of this Commission, fully concurred in the Report, and looked upon the change as likely to be one of the greatest achievements of his administration. But the zealous Secretary underrated the difficulties of his task. The service was against him from the Commander-in-Chief to the Ensign. It was said that it was impossible to distinguish merit in the lower ranks of the service sufficiently to make it the basis of a system of promotion. Then the plan would cost money; it would be unpopular in the regiments, it would cause bad blood, it would raise to eminence flashy and self-advertising officers instead of good working men; in short, it was inapplicable to the British Army entirely. Though many of these reasons proved too much, and would apply equally to all selection whatever by military authority, yet the opposition was so great and the interest of the public so small that the plan was abandoned for the time, and, as far as we can judge from Sir G. Lewis's speech, it is not likely to be taken up again with much zeal by the War Department. However Sir De Lacy Evans was determined that his labour and that of the five civilians who sat on the Commission, and who signed the Report, should not go for nothing, and he asked the House of Commons to declare that "there should be no further postponement in giving effect to the promises of Government that the command of regiments should be no longer purchaseable, and that the promotions to that rank should henceforth be regulated by selection upon the the responsibility of the Commander-in-Chief."

We could have wished that for one evening the combatants had been content to confine themselves to the question, and, taking for granted the practice of purchasing up to the rank of Major, had discussed the expediency of placing the limit at that rank. The question whether an officer commanding a regiment should be chosen for his activity and professional knowledge, or should succeed to the post as he would to a Lieutenancy or a Captaincy, is one which may certainly be argued without reference to the general subject of Purchase. The usage of the service already recognizes selection and recognizes Purchase. It allows the lower ranks of the Army to be filled with officers who have risen by seniority or by money; but if an expedition be sent out, the Commander and the Generals of Divisions and Brigades, with many other officers, are appointed for their presumed fitness for these posts. Thus it is quite an open question where the boundary line should be drawn. The Commission was of opinion that it should be drawn below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and there is certainly much to be said in favour of such a decision. The command of a regiment is a post requiring military qualities which are not necessary in the lower grades. A very ordinary intelligence may master all the duties of an ordinary regimental officer, but the man who has the command of the whole, and who is at times placed in a position of very serious responsibility, ought, one would think, to be a person of whose accomplishments the Commander-in-Chief has some certain knowledge. It was advanced last night, as an argument against the change, that sometimes a regiment was serving in a remote colony, and that the supersession of the acting Lieutenant-Colonel would not take place until after he had been in command for some time. But it seems to us that this peculiarity of our service, which isolates small bodies of men and makes the Colonel of a regiment very often a Commander-in-Chief, is an additional reason that the greatest care should be used in the selection. Surely, the lives of a thousand men and the safety of an important territory ought not to be committed to an officer who is known to be shallow, or rash, or stupid, or perverse, but whose omnipotent checkbook has lifted him rapidly up the steps of regimental promotion

We must confess to such a faith in bit by bit reform and in getting in the end of the wedge that we are sorry the debate passed away at once from the question of the command of regiments to the general question of promotion by Purchase. The Purchase System may be wrong,—there is certainly something about it unsavoury and repulsive, but it is impossible to deny that the arguments in its favour are so strong that they have silenced, if not converted, many who were most anxious for its overthrow. Like a good many things that we do not love, and would not originate, it exists, and can with difficulty be got rid of. Some seven millions sterling is the amount which, according to the calculations of the War-office, would be required as compensation. This is a sum which even an extravagant age and Parliament would be very slow in voting for the remedy of what many doubt to be an evil. Then there is the undoubted fact that Purchase does tend to induce retirement from the service, and thus gives us young instead of elderly officers. These two reasons we think to be very cogent, though it is impossible to say as much for some of the others advanced by Sir C. Lewis, who seems, with his usual versatility, to be rapidly learning the language of the Department. Purchase, as an institution of the British Army, is too strong to be assailed with success at present, and when we read the essay-like speeches delivered on both sides we recognize the unreality of the debate despite of the sharpness of a good deal that was said. The best thing the Reformers can do is to take Sir G. Lewis's advice, and watch the working of selection in the regiments where no Purchase is to exist.

CENTRAL ASIA AFFAIRS.

(From the Times, May 30.)

A SPECK of war in the North-west of Cabul gave occasion to a question and answer in the House of Commons last night. Our Empire is so extensive and our liabilities are so vast that there is not a spot upon the earth where a shot fired in anger does not cause the sensitive British tax-payer to quiver. Within the now settled frontier of Cabul, but close upon the boundaries of Persia, nestled in one of those beautiful valleys where earth seems to have attained her highest forms of beauty, and where human ingenuity, in designing and colouring and weaving delicately, has reached and passed its climax, there is a city with a great history. Herat has been a capital of the House of Tamerlane; it has been during a very long period a possession of Persia, and it has been for a hundred and fifty years a conquest from Persia by the Afghans. It is a great commercial emporium, where those shawls and carpets and achievements of the needle which are now astonishing every one in our Exhibition by their beauty are bought and sold. It is said also to be capable of maintaining a great army, and it is vaguely imagined that in the hands of a European State it might form the basis of operations for an invasion of India. This is what makes some of us so attentive to every little quarrel that happens on this frontier land. Herat is under an independent chieftain. By invading Persia we compelled the Shah to renounce all sovereignty over him. But Persia seems still to retain a hankering after her old possession, and the Chieftain of Herat seems to retain a certain affection for his old master. At any rate, this Chief has been recently moving troops down the valleys and into the territories of our ally, Dost Mahomed. It is said that in these regions, whence news travels so slowly, battles have been fought, and that the town of Furrah has been to both parties the prize in dispute. The old theory is that the Chief of Herat is the puppet of the Shah of Persia, and that the Shah of Persia is the puppet of the Czar of Russia, and that the Czar of Russia is ever laying plans for the conquest of India. Hence the catechizing which Lord Palmerston received last night.

Now, Herat is 360 miles even from the city of Cabul, and nearly 300 more from our station at Peshawur; and, considering the deserts and mountains that intervene, it is just as possible that an invasion of our Empire of India should come from the moon as from that famous Herat. It is moreover, quite as probable that India should be assailed by the Empire of China as by the Emperor of Russia, and the invasion of a swarm of locusts would be a much more serious matter than an invasion of Persians. We have no more real national interest in what takes place on the Persian side of Affghanistan than we have in what takes place in the crater of Mount Hecla. Yet we cannot hear even of this little distant tinkle of arms without some apprehension, not of what harm it may do us, but of what blunder it may move us to commit. This generation is not too young to be able to remember that three bloody campaigns were fought and a great British army destroyed in those very mountains which now extend for so many hundreds of miles between our present frontier and this city of Herat. If our memories should haply wax faint, our public accounts will show that it was but five years ago we paid great monthly subsides to Dost Mahomed to sustain him in active hostilities against the Persians from these mountains, and that we also struck a very decisive, but at the same time a very expensive, blow, at the heart of Persia, in order to provide against this distant and even impossible danger. We are most painfully conscious, also, that there is not a single British settlement in all the earth, from the Valley of Peshawur to the last outlaying village in New Zealand, which does not believe itself to be entitled to concentrate upon it all the notice, and also all the naval and military power, of this Kingdom. When the Afghans come to our Indian authorities and tell them that the dreadful Persian is upon them, and that they look to their great English Lords for assistance, there is not a tedium-stricken officer in the Punjab who does not rouse himself with delight at the idea of an active campaign. Little can we blame him. There is not one of us who would not hail the chance of leading a forlorn hope against the strongest fortress in India as an exchange for the unvarying monotony and unhealthy inaction of Peshawur. We recollect, also with increased anxiety, that old Dost Mahomed must die some day—he is now, we believe, about eighty,—and that there must then be intrigues and revolutions, and perhaps fratricides, which will be insisted upon as unanswerable reasons for our interference. There are many people who may yet think a campaign in the province of Khorassan a profitable thing for British interests; and there are valleys among those hills which have shown a great capacity for absorbing British blood and gold. It is, perhaps, not altogether unnecessary to protest even now that no contingency ought to place us in the position of subsidizing the Affghans or sending troops into their mountains. We have got enough already, and too much, in India. If Persia should break her treaty, we can settle with once more upon the Persian Gulf; if Russia should ever set out upon such a fool's quest, we can deal with her in Europe. We shall not again be so wild as to go through six hundred miles of mountain and waste on the other side of our own frontier in order to defend it. Lord Palmerston's explanation gives comfortable assurance that the policy of 1840 is not to be repeated. He recognizes the disputes between the Chieftain of Herat and the Affghans as transactions between different States of Affghanistan with which we have nothing to do; and presume, therefore, that we may put aside all apprehension that either now or during any of those contingencies which may occur upon the death of Dost Mahomed we shall find ourselves engaged in the entangled web of Affghan politics. As far as our rule in India is concerned, it would not matter a spear's head to us whether Persians or Affghans inhabited all Affghanistan.

NAPOLEON IN MEXICO.

(From the Spectator, May 31.)

FRENCH Liberals are enraptured with the Mexican expedition. They hold it to be in principle immoral, in object absurd, in result excessively burdensome, and consequently they are delighted that it should have been undertaken. The Emperor, they say, has at last made a blunder, and the humiliation of France will be visited first on him. Accordingly the *Siecle* rises to eloquence in its defence of the "Preliminaries of Soledad." Belgian newspapers written by Frenchmen are crammed with leaders on groundless Mexican stories; there is a cackle of delight in all Ultramontane cliques, and hopeful faces in all Liberal saloons, while even fervent Bonapartists, for once distrustful, admit regretfully that the "situation is grave." Englishmen, when they have once overcome their surprise that an affair in which England has no part is still important, will, we suspect, agree with the Bonapartists. The Emperor is not yet defeated, nor has he yet imperilled his reputation in France, but he has certainly contrived to place himself in a position in which the only visible alternatives are humiliation or conquest, neither being the result he originally intended to secure.

The enterprising care of the American planter for our nicest wants or caprices has made us somewhat fastidious in our choice of the raw material; hence the first and most natural enquiry to any new candidate for our custom is,—Can you supply a good article? Australia can give an unexceptionable reply to this question. Any one whose mind is not already made up on the subject—if such a person there be—may have all his uncertainty removed by a glance at the London Exhibition. Cotton samples from Queensland and New South Wales certainly rank amongst the most interesting objects in that wonderful display. The former constitute a remarkably fine collection of Sea Island and Upland varieties, raised in various parts of the colony, many hundreds of miles apart, during the last year, an exceptionally unseasonable one for the purpose. More beautiful staple a manufacturer need scarcely wish to see. It is a positive luxury to handle the long silky fibre of one open bale of respectable proportions which prominently invites attention. This is the present state of the market, is valued at fully 3s. 6d. per lb. Nevertheless, in point of quality, New South Wales has outstripped her young and vigorous offshoot. One of its Sea Island specimens is declared by the highest authorities to be the finest ever seen in this country and worth not less than 4s. per lb. This is the more remarkable from the fact of the sample being grown more than 50 miles from the seaboard, for it has been usually held that Sea Island cotton will only attain perfection on the coast. Several other samples raised in other districts are worthy of very high consideration as to the capabilities of Australia for the production not only of the very finest cotton but of every other desirable quality down to medium, are sufficiently attested, and any further efforts to settle that point would be mere supererogation.

Almost from its first existence as a separate colony Queensland has had a keen eye to cotton production, and late events have in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROMBLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

TO MOFUSSIL PRINTERS.

FOR SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first rate order.
Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
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2000 lbs. Small Pica, second hand, but in good condition.
Ink, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PAIN KILLER has won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations. It is as well known in the trading ports of India and China as in New York and Boston; and its continually increasing demand, where it has been longest known, is one of its strongest recommendations and best advertisements. It began to be favorably known in A. D. 1839, and has ever since been gradually growing into public favor, till, in thousands of families, it has come to be considered an article of such necessity that they are never without a supply of it to resort to in case of accident or sudden illness. It is not unfrequently said of it,—*We would as soon think of being without flour in the house as without* PAIN KILLER. It gives immediate relief in case of scald or burn, as well as in the sudden attack of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or other similar affection of the bowels; and, being entirely a vegetable preparation, it is as safe as it is reliable. The promptness and certainty with which it acts in relieving all kinds of pain, makes it eminently worthy its name—PAIN KILLER—a name easily understood, and not easily forgotten.

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RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By order of the Administrator General.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction on Monday, the 21st instant, on the premises, at 4 o'clock P.M., all that Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling-House situated in Nizampoora Street, near Nuli Bazar, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 39 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2053, and standing in the name of the late Amina Bebee, widow of the late Shaik Fazoo Vuliud Abdoolla, deceased.

Condition of Sale and other particulars will be made known at the time of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few neat light Hogskin Hunting Saddles with Bridles complete, by Rand and Beckley (successors to Messrs Laurie, Bedford and Rand, of Oxford Street, London.)

ALSO,

A few Best Enamalled Leather square opening Overland Bags, with Patent Locks and Duplicate Keys.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Auctioneer, Medow Street.

Bombay, 15th July 1862.

BENNETT & Co.'s ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists, &c., a few Bolts of superior Navy Canvas, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 0, pieces of English Brussels Carpeting, Serge Cloth, Silver neat Hunting Watches, a few dozens of light English Bed-room Chairs, a case of Black Silk Hats, English Coir Mats, Leather Trunks, &c., &c.

One Lithographic and Copying Press, by "Mordan," with a box of Stones, &c.

A case of very superior Cutlery, &c. just landed Ex *Portland*, consisting of Britannia Metal and Nickle Silver Table Dessert and Tea Spoons and Table and Dessert Forks, 2 and 3 Blade Ivory Stag, Buff Coroa, White and Pearl handled Pocket Penknives, Black, White, and Ivory handled Table and Dessert Knives and Forks, Diamond Edge, Brass back, and white handled Razors in gilt cases, Razor Strops and Razor Cases, Scissors of various patterns and sizes, Drinking Flasks, Drinking Cups in cases, White Stained India Rubber Side and Victoria Side Combs, Braids, Hair Cloth, Nail Tooth and Shaving Brushes with Buff Pearl and other backs, Flowered Braids, Ivory Combs of various patterns and sizes, Purses, &c. &c.

On account of, and at the risk of Messrs. Goolam Alley & Co., and Bhoomeeah Soonaneeah.

8 Casks of China.

AT 1 P.M.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

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A Buggy or Saddle Horse, height 14-1, eight years old, goes well in either single Harness or Saddle.

An English-built Dog Cart, in good condition.

Ready good pale Brandy, for sale at Rs. 18 per dozen, to close an account.

A Mahogany Square Piano, by *Doring & Co.*, nearly new.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 15th July 1862.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms,

Pairs of Decanters, Spare Shades, Breakfast and Teasets, German Silver Knives and Forks, several pairs of Boots and Shoes, Glassware, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

PARTICULARS of the Landed Property belonging to the Estate of the late Jamsetjee Furdoonjee Paruck, Esq., deceased, to be sold in Two Lots by public auction by Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. at their Auction Rooms on Monday the 21st instant.

The sale to commence at 4 P. M.

LOT No. 1.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling-house and Buildings thereon, erected and built, situate, lying, and being at Borah Bazaar street, within the Fort Walls of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 456, and which said piece of Ground admeasures seven hundred and twenty-six square yards, be the same little more or less, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road called Borah Bazaar street aforesaid, on or towards the West partly by an open piece of Ground devoted to charitable purposes, and partly by the House of Pallonjee Jamsetjee, on or towards the North by a lane which now is and at all times hereafter shall be used and enjoyed as a thoroughfare, and on or towards the South by Lot No. 2. This Lot includes 7½ feet of ground Southward from the wall of the house on the Lot over which the balcony of the house on the Lot extends.

LOT No. 2.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground situate with a messuage, a stable thereon situate within the Town Walls of Bombay, in a street commonly called or known by the name of Borah Bazaar street, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-two square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or toward the East by the Borah Bazaar street, aforesaid, on or towards the West by a place called Thanuck, on or towards the North by the plot of land stretching under the balcony of Lot No. 1, and on the South by the Hillalcore passage forming part of the adjoining Property belonging to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, and which said piece of Land is No. 455 in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue.

The Plans of the respective Lots and the conditions of sale subject to which the same are to be sold can be seen at the Office of Messrs. Faithful, and Keir, Medow street, or at the Office of the Auctioneers three days before the sale.

Lots may be viewed between the hours of 9 and 10 A.M., on application to the Auctioneers.

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TERMS—CASH.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 15th July 1862.

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DR. BIRDWOOD'S CATALOGUE OF BOMBAY PRODUCTS is now on Sale at the Agri-Horticultural Society's Office, Town Hall.

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Orders from up country must be accompanied by four annas extra for postage, &c.

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HOME NEWS dated 10th and 18th June, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

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MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. Fraser's method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind: to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind, by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROMBLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

TO MOFUSSIL PRINTERS.

FOR SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first rate order.
Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
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2000 lbs. Small Pica, second hand, but in good condition.
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For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PAIN KILLER has won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations. It is as well known in the trading ports of India and China as in New York and Boston; and its continually increasing demand, where it has been longest known, is one of its strongest recommendations and best advertisements. It began to be favorably known in A. D. 1839, and has ever since been gradually growing into public favor, till, in thousands of families, it has come to be considered an article of such necessity that they are never without a supply of it to resort to in case of accident or sudden illness. It is not unfrequently said of it,—*We would as soon think of being without flour in the house as without* PAIN KILLER. It gives immediate relief in case of scald or burn, as well as in the sudden attack of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or other similar affection of the bowels; and, being entirely a vegetable preparation, it is as safe as it is reliable. The promptness and certainty with which it acts in relieving all kinds of pain, makes it eminently worthy its name—PAIN KILLER—a name easily understood, and not easily forgotten.

Price, 12 Annas per Bottle.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By order of the Administrator General.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction on Monday, the 21st instant, on the premises, at 4 o'clock P.M., all that Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling-House situated in Nizampoora Street, near Nuli Bazar, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 39 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2053, and standing in the name of the late Amina Bebee, widow of the late Shaik Fazoo Vuliud Abdoolla, deceased.

Condition of Sale and other particulars will be made known at the time of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few neat light Hogskin Hunting Saddles with Bridles complete, by Rand and Beckley (successors to Messrs Laurie, Bedford and Rand, of Oxford Street, London.)

ALSO,

A few Best Enamalled Leather square opening Overland Bags, with Patent Locks and Duplicate Keys.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Auctioneer, Medow Street.

Bombay, 15th July 1862.

BENNETT & Co.'s ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists, &c., a few Bolts of superior Navy Canvas, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 0, pieces of English Brussels Carpeting, Serge Cloth, Silver neat Hunting Watches, a few dozens of light English Bed-room Chairs, a case of Black Silk Hats, English Coir Mats, Leather Trunks, &c., &c.

One Lithographic and Copying Press, by "Mordan," with a box of Stones, &c.

A case of very superior Cutlery, &c. just landed Ex *Portland*, consisting of Britannia Metal and Nickle Silver Table Dessert and Tea Spoons and Table and Dessert Forks, 2 and 3 Blade Ivory Stag, Buff Coroa, White and Pearl handled Pocket Penknives, Black, White, and Ivory handled Table and Dessert Knives and Forks, Diamond Edge, Brass back, and white handled Razors in gilt cases, Razor Strops and Razor Cases, Scissors of various patterns and sizes, Drinking Flasks, Drinking Cups in cases, White Stained India Rubber Side and Victoria Side Combs, Braids, Hair Cloth, Nail Tooth and Shaving Brushes with Buff Pearl and other backs, Flowered Braids, Ivory Combs of various patterns and sizes, Purses, &c. &c.

On account of, and at the risk of Messrs. Goolam Alley & Co., and Bhoomeeah Soonaneeah.

8 Casks of China.

AT 1 P.M.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Buggy or Saddle Horse, height 14-1, eight years old, goes well in either single Harness or Saddle.

An English-built Dog Cart, in good condition.

Ready good pale Brandy, for sale at Rs. 18 per dozen, to close an account.

A Mahogany Square Piano, by *Doring & Co.*, nearly new.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 15th July 1862.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms,

Pairs of Decanters, Spare Shades, Breakfast and Teasets, German Silver Knives and Forks, several pairs of Boots and Shoes, Glassware, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

PARTICULARS of the Landed Property belonging to the Estate of the late Jamsetjee Furdoonjee Paruck, Esq., deceased, to be sold in Two Lots by public auction by Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. at their Auction Rooms on Monday the 21st instant.

The sale to commence at 4 P. M.

LOT No. 1.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling-house and Buildings thereon, erected and built, situate, lying, and being at Borah Bazaar street, within the Fort Walls of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 456, and which said piece of Ground admeasures seven hundred and twenty-six square yards, be the same little more or less, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road called Borah Bazaar street aforesaid, on or towards the West partly by an open piece of Ground devoted to charitable purposes, and partly by the House of Pallonjee Jamsetjee, on or towards the North by a lane which now is and at all times hereafter shall be used and enjoyed as a thoroughfare, and on or towards the South by Lot No. 2. This Lot includes 7½ feet of ground Southward from the wall of the house on the Lot over which the balcony of the house on the Lot extends.

LOT No. 2.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground situate with a messuage, a stable thereon situate within the Town Walls of Bombay, in a street commonly called or known by the name of Borah Bazaar street, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-two square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or toward the East by the Borah Bazaar street, aforesaid, on or towards the West by a place called Thanuck, on or towards the North by the plot of land stretching under the balcony of Lot No. 1, and on the South by the Hillalcore passage forming part of the adjoining Property belonging to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, and which said piece of Land is No. 455 in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue.

The Plans of the respective Lots and the conditions of sale subject to which the same are to be sold can be seen at the Office of Messrs. Faithful, and Keir, Medow street, or at the Office of the Auctioneers three days before the sale.

Lots may be viewed between the hours of 9 and 10 A.M., on application to the Auctioneers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

NEW COTTAGE PIANOFORTES.

Just received, four new Cottage Pianofortes, in Rosewood Case, by "W. Bowman," 6 and 4 Octaves, with Metallic Spring Plates, and all recent improvements.

TERMS—CASH.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 15th July 1862.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR MONSOON WEAR.

Per Overland Mail.

A FEW WATER PROOF CLOAKS. Rs. 20 each. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

JUST PUBLISHED.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees. [*Bombay Gazette* Office.]

ON SALE.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th June 1862, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

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